

prayer to classical republicanism and the natural rights philosophy. The achievements of East Brunswick High School serve as an example to students, educators, and legislators across the country. They remind us how important it is that every member of society, including parents, professionals, and legislators, participate in the educational process. Congressional support is crucial to the growth and development of future leaders. I am pleased to note that 98 Members of this body participated in this year's We the People program, which has reached more than 20 million students over the past 7 years.

Of those 20 million, I would particularly like to congratulate the students of East Brunswick High School, under the guidance of their teacher John Calimano: David Bagatelle, Michael Barnett, Jessica Boar, Ross Cohen, Brian Cutler, Brian Fischer, Marc Gensler, Jonathan Goldberg, Cliff Katz, Ken Katz, Michael Katz, Scott Lanman, Keith Levenberg, Jennifer LoPresti, Eric Neutuch, Evan Rosen, Jeffrey Seiden, Gregg Slater, Sheryl Spinner, John Stapleton, Alison Tanchyk, Howard Wolfson, and Marc Yannaco. These students of East Brunswick High School will lead our Nation into the 21st century, with the knowledge and commitment to understand and defend our Constitution. Success like theirs bodes well for an educated, tolerant, and politically engaged America.●

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL MUNDY

● Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, on June 30, the U.S. Marine Corps and the Nation will say farewell to a valiant warrior, Gen. Carl E. Mundy, Commandant of the Marine Corps. I want to add my best wishes to General Mundy as he retires after 38 years of public service.

General Mundy's personal decorations include the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star Medal, the Purple Heart, two Navy Commendation Medals and the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry. I think the word "gallantry" exemplifies Carl Mundy's career.

The Commandant of the Marine Corps leads the Nation's "911" force which is ready for combat or deployment at a moment's notice. The marines are America's rapid deployment force and in our Nation's history we have frequently called upon our marines to go abroad, to make a stand, to defend our Nation's interests. Carl Mundy and our marines have never let us down and we all owe a debt of gratitude to these brave and selfless Americans.

General Mundy has a long history of defending the interests of the marine's who serve under his command. I think we all have a better appreciation of the quality of life issues and their impact on readiness because of the tireless work of Carl Mundy in this area. While we still have a long way to go to give

all of our soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines a decent quality of life, Carl Mundy has clearly pushed the Department of Defense and the Congress to address these issues and I salute him for this effort.

Most of all, General Mundy is a leader and a man of his word. When the administration seemed determined to leave 55 FAST marines stranded in Mogadishu for no apparent reason, I asked for a hearing on this subject. Prior to the hearing, I discussed the issue with General Mundy and others to get a better feel for the situation. In my discussion with the Commandant, I saw he had only two objectives—accomplishing the mission and the interests of his marines. As it became clear that there was no mission to accomplish, the Senate voted to remove the last American military personnel, our 55 FAST marines, from Somalia. I appreciate General Mundy's support and guidance during the Senate consideration of this issue.

The marine's are a symbol of the strength and character of America. The presence of U.S. Marines overseas is an unmistakable signal that America is serious about its commitments and responsibilities. General Mundy is a symbol of these qualities, he served with a presence, and he served with honor and dignity. I want to thank Carl Mundy for his dedicated service to his country and his marines.●

THE DEFICIT AND TRADE

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, one of the most impressive leaders I have met during my years in public service is Helmut Schmidt, who served as chancellor of Germany.

Recently, he had an article about trade, which is interesting both because of what he says about trade, and also, because of what he says about our deficit.

Listen to these words:

Every economist knows that the U.S. trade deficit can be eliminated only through a sizable reduction of the budgetary deficit. This fact is also well-known by the White House and Congress. And yet, American politicians continue to pretend to themselves and their people that the Japanese are responsible for their misery.

I am not saying that the Japanese are perfect in terms of opening their market to other countries, but there is no question that the principal reason for our trade deficit is our budget deficit. We have shot ourselves in the foot. We have a self-inflicted wound.

I ask that the full statement by Helmut Schmidt, which appears in the Los Angeles Times, be printed in the RECORD.

The material follows:

[From the Los Angeles Times/Washington edition, June 14, 1995]

THE UNITED STATES IS DEAD WRONG
(By Helmut Schmidt)

Listening to the U.S. trade representative these days evokes sounds of battle, of the adversary's conning and one's own self-right-

eousness. The recurring topic is automobiles, and everything is directed against Japan. If the overall trade between the two countries is in deficit for the United States, then—obviously—must not it be Japan's fault?

In reality, the United States shows a trade deficit not only with Japan but also with the rest of the world. Even if Japan were to buckle under the pressure from Washington to agree to import quotas for American automobiles—which would be in violation of the treaty establishing the World Trade Organization and of the painfully achieved results of the GATT Uruguay Round—the structural illnesses of the American economy would still remain untreated.

Every economist knows that the U.S. trade deficit can be eliminated only through a sizable reduction on the budgetary deficit. This fact is also well-known by the White House and Congress. And yet, American politicians continue to pretend to themselves and their people that the Japanese are responsible for their misery.

Washington's attempt to impose larger sales of American automobiles on the Japanese constitutes a serious violation of the principle of freedom of trade. Those who believe that punitive import duties of 100% on automobiles imported from Japan would give European cars a better chance are short-sighted indeed. This trade war can spread very rapidly. It can fast affect other areas, such as the aircraft industry and modern information technologies, as well as the television and movie industries.

In short, Washington is dead wrong. Its actions can endanger the world economy as a whole. Those Americans who, in spite of paying lip service to the contrary, really quite like the fall of the dollar on the currency markets because they hope to increase exports, should remember this: Whoever weakens the dollar as a leading world currency will undermine America's role as a world power in the long run.

Japan's position, however, is also unhealthy in the long run. Over the past 15 years, its production has largely exceeded its domestic consumption and investments. The extraordinary savings of the Japanese have turned their nation into the world's largest creditor. And no overpowering creditor will remain popular for long.

The leading officials in the ministries of finance and industry and trade who, in reality, control the Japanese economy have succeeded in structuring an economy oriented exclusively toward consumer self-restraint within and toward expansion in trade abroad. Neither the Japanese people at large, nor even most of the politicians, seem fully aware of this.

True, Japan has become a potential world power because of the foreign-policy leverage of its overwhelming financial strength. True, the annual interest and dividends from abroad have reached nearly one-third of the annual surplus of its trade balance. True, the Japanese foreign currency reserves have levels twice as high as those of the United States. Yet, Japanese citizens pay for this nominal wealth with sacrifices in consumption, especially by giving up adequate housing standards.

The Japanese markets are a difficult terrain for many foreign sellers. But even if President Clinton's offensive in the automobile trade war were successful, this would change little in the structure of the Japanese economy, which would continue to be oriented unilaterally toward exports. A structural reform to promote domestic expansion would in all likelihood take about one decade, about as much time as it would take to orient American structures toward a balanced budget. Until now, neither country seems to wish such drastic reforms.

Tokyo's political leadership has not yet realized that Japan's increasing economic strength has led to an increasingly vulnerable foreign-policy position, not only vis-à-vis its only ally, the United States, but also vis-à-vis its many neighbors in East and South East Asia. An Asian-Pacific economic entity under Japanese leadership is even less popular with its neighbors than a European Union under a theoretically conceivable German leadership.

In the long run, Japan will remain dependent on a tolerable relationship with the United States. This conflict will benefit no one in the world. America is wrong in today's trade war, which is not to say Japan is right. Restraint is desirable from both sides. Both nations must realize that a structural reform of their economies is a must.

Helmut Schmidt, the former German chancellor, co-founded (with former French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing) the annual economic summits of the seven leading industrial countries. This year's opens Thursday in Halifax, Nova Scotia. This article is from *Global Viewpoint*, adapted from one originally published in the Hamburg-based *Die Zeit*.•

THE LANDMINE USE MORATORIUM ACT

• Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, last Friday I introduced S. 940, the Landmine Use Moratorium Act of 1995, which seeks to spark international cooperation to stop the maiming and killing of tens of thousands of people each year by landmines.

I further ask to have printed in the RECORD a portion of a statement issued on June 16, 1995, by the U.S. Catholic Bishops at their semi-annual meeting in Chicago, entitled "Sowing Weapons of War: A Pastoral Reflection on the Arms Trade and Landmines." In that statement the Bishops call on the United States to lead an international effort to ban the use of antipersonnel landmines. That is the goal announced by President Clinton at the United Nations last December, and my legislation aims to move us toward that goal.

The statement follows:

EXCERPT FROM SOWING WEAPONS OF WAR: A PASTORAL REFLECTION ON THE ARMS TRADE AND LANDMINES

Banning Landmines: An Urgent Task. Finally, we would like to add our voice to appeals of Pope John Paul II and the growing movement to control and eventually ban anti-personnel landmines. The Holy Father has issued "a vigorous appeal for the definitive cessation of the manufacture and use of those arms called 'anti-personnel mines'." . . . In fact, they continue to kill and to cause irreparable damage well after the end of hostilities, giving rise to severe mutilations in adults and above all, in children." Some 100 million of these hidden killers are strewn around the world, killing an estimated 500 people per week, most of whom are civilians. In Cambodia, one of every 236 people is an amputee because of mine blasts. While landmines can be used responsibly for legitimate defense, they are often indiscriminate in use, especially in the intra-state conflicts which are so prevalent today. Moreover, landmines are indiscriminate in time because, as the Pontifical Council for Justice and Peace has pointed out, they cause "unacceptable damage to civilian populations long after the cessation of hostilities." From Cambodia to Angola, large areas have been rendered un-

inhabitable, preventing refugees from returning to their homes, inhibiting post-war reconstruction, and producing an ongoing threat to innocent life.

The United States should lead an international effort to reduce and ultimately ban the use of anti-personnel landmines, just as was done with chemical and biological weapons. The current moratorium on U.S. exports of landmines is commendable; it should be made permanent and should be extended globally. The United States should also take steps, such as those called for in legislation now before Congress, to further restrict its own use of landmines, while it pursues with urgency and persistence international agreements to restrict use globally. The decision to ratify the Conventional Weapons Convention and to seek to strengthen it during its review this year is welcome. Finally, our government should continue to take a leadership role in developing an international effort on the costly and time-consuming process of demining, so important to the protection of innocent life and reconstruction in so many war-torn countries.●

WHO CARES ABOUT AFRICA?

• Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, recently, the magazine *America*, published by the Society of Jesus, ran an article by its associate editor, Father James Martin, titled "Who Cares About Africa?"

Because it contains so much common sense about a continent that we are not paying enough attention to, I ask to have it reprinted in the end of my brief remarks.

The reality is every continent on the face of the Earth is making gradual improvement in its quality of life and standard of living, with one exception: Africa.

The irony is as democracies have spread in Africa recently—an almost totally unrecognized phenomenon—instead of helping those fledgling democracies, we are cutting back on aid in general and aid to Africa more specifically.

It is a flawed policy both in humanitarian terms and in political terms.

I urge my colleagues to read Father Martin's article.

At this point, I ask that the article be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

WHO CARES ABOUT AFRICA?

"Kwanza begins today," the radio announcer said, launching into an explanation of the cycle of January African-American feast days. "The word Kwanza," he said brightly, "means 'first' in African." I groaned. He meant Swahili, of course.

Can you imagine any reasonably educated person saying that *primo* means "first" in European? But not knowing beans about Africa is taken for granted among many Americans. Before I went to Kenya for a two-year stay, a (well-educated) friend asked me if Kenya was in Nairobi. This is, to continue the analogy, like asking if Italy is in Rome. After I returned to the States, someone mentioned how exciting it must have been to be in Kenya when they elected Nelson Mandela.

But on this count, I had been just as guilty. When I began working with refugees in Nairobi, I had to ask them where their home countries were. "Sudan is, uh, north of here, right?" I finally bought a map.

THE DARK CONTINENT

American interest in Africa, it would seem, is piqued only during times of crisis: Ethi-

opia, Somalia, Rwanda. Some of this is laudable. Only the most cynical would say that Americans were not moved to compassion after seeing pictures of the Rwandan refugees or starving Somalis.

The problem is that once the United States ceases to be involved, we no longer hear anything about it. It's the flavor-of-the-month syndrome. For example, as soon as the United States pulled out of Somalia in March 1994, Somalia dropped out of the news, giving the false impression that things were just fine there. And, just as predictably, when U.S. troops returned to Somalia in March of this year to escort the remaining U.N. troops out, it was back in the news. As a result, the American public's understanding of Africa is based primarily on these short-term involvements. And while U.S. policy mavens may be more well informed, the public's misunderstanding often drives policy makers into responding inappropriately.

Even the level of involvement and awareness among African Americans has been a disappointment to Africans. Some Kwanza celebrations, important as they are for fostering a sense of values and cultural continuity, can end up as grab bags of various traditions—Kente cloth from Ghana, Swahili from East Africa, history from Egypt—and may sometimes run the risk of cultural tourism. Many agree. Makau Mutua is a Kenyan who runs Harvard Law School's Center for Human Rights and also serves as chairman of the Kenyan Human Rights Committee. "I think the knowledge of African Americans about Africa has to be based on fact, not fiction," he told me in a recent conversation.

But what can we expect? For even the most diligent Africaphiles, it is difficult to find news about Africa in the mainstream media—unless, of course, the United States is involved. They don't call it the Dark Continent for nothing.

With the exception of a few major newspapers, and magazines like *The Economist*, the print media all but ignore the tremendous richness of African cultures, to say nothing of the continent's variegated politics. There are 52 African countries, comprised of thousands of ethnic groups with their own languages, spiritualities, traditions, and arts. Even speaking of things "African" is misleading, since that adjective is forced to encompass the long-literate Christian traditions of Ethiopia in addition to those of the semi-primitive, nomadic East African Maasai tribe in addition to . . . well, you get the picture. By any measure it is a fascinating mix of cultures that is, for the most part, ignored.

As for television, its coverage runs heavily to the following: famine, poverty, war and especially animals—National Geographic-style. (One example: How many stories did you read about Rwanda before last year that didn't have to do with Diane Fossey's gorillas?)

During my first week in Kenya I met a Somali refugee named Amin. I assumed from my prior CNN education that, like any "typical" refugee, he was poor and uneducated, probably illiterate. He certainly looked the part: an unkempt, older man wearing a faded blue suit, shiny with age. I had already started a language course, so I asked him if he would be more comfortable speaking Swahili.

"Actually," he said in the King's English, "I would be equally comfortable in English, French or Italian." As it turned out, he had received his doctorate in philosophy at the University of Florence. He was, in short, far more educated than I was. Meeting him made me realize how poorly I understood Africa.

My point is not that we should all dash out and buy armfuls of books about Africa (although it's not such a bad idea). The point is